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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

77104

25X1A

COUNTRY USSR (Urals)

DATE:

INFO. March-August 1946

SUBJECT Industries in the Urals:  
Sverdlovsk, Nizhni Tagil, Kushva,  
Kamensk Uralsk, Sinarskaya, etc.

DIST. 20 May 1947

PAGES 4

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ORIGIN

SUPPLEMENT

25X1X

SVERDLOVSK (55°50'N, 60°40'E)1. Vizovsky Cable Factory (VKZ)

Situated in Viz, a suburb of Sverdlovsk on the Nagorna Road, it produces cables and employs 1500 workers.

2. Locomotive and Box Car Repair Works (P.W.R.Z.)

Situated 3 kilometers south of the railroad station, the works employs a maximum of 3000 workers.

3. Factory Nr. 14

Adjacent to P.W.R.Z. No details available.

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4. Factory Nr. 74 (Washington Comment: [REDACTED])

This is a tank factory producing 25 tanks (type unspecified) every 24 hours (F-5). It is reported that the work is slipshod, and that few tanks meet prescribed specifications. Each tank is manned by a crew of three and is equipped with a small cannon.

5. Factory Nr. 76

In the vicinity of factory Nr. 14, it produces Katyusha and tank parts, and employs 3000 workers.

6. Factory Nr. 726

- a. Located in the suburb of Nizhni-Isyetsk, 10 kilometers north of the center of Sverdlovsk on the Isyetsk River and surrounded by a forest. The factory produced mortars and 500 and 1000 kg bombs during the war. The bombs were loaded in the factory. Since the cessation of hostilities, production has been partially converted to peace-time manufacture (type unreported). Bomb and mortar product-

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ion continued in lesser degree, however, in May 1946.

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- b. From 10 to 15 carloads of iron are delivered every week to the factory. 6000 workers are employed in three 8-hour shifts 6 days a week. If production is behind schedule, a frequent occurrence, they work a 7-day week.
- c. Director of the factory is KALMICHENKO, Piotr Petrovich, aged 40. Equipped with machinery evacuated from Kiev during the war, the factory was undergoing considerable expansion in June 1946. At that time 4000 men were employed on construction work. Each section of the factory has a distinctive entry pass, and workers are restricted in their movements.
- d. The factory has its own railroad system on the premises, which cover  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square kilometers.

7. Factory Nr. 760

Situated in Istok (sp?), a suburb of Sverdlovsk, 15 kilometers distant from the center of the town, this plant is reported to be the only factory in the USSR which produces type AX-2 air compressors for aircraft. Rate of production is 25 compressors a month. Each Soviet airfield, according to Subsources, is equipped with an air compressor of this type, which charges a steel bottle with air at a pressure of 150 atmospheres. It is reported that these bottles are employed in starting the aircraft. The factory employs more than 1,000 workers.

BOGOSLOVSKY (59°50'N, 60°0'E)

8. Aluminum Plant

Construction began in 1939. Labor was furnished from a nearby penal colony of 80,000 inmates. The plant comprises a large number of buildings in which cyclon and acycron (sic) motors using 6,600 volt current were installed. Production of aluminum first commenced on a small scale in December 1944, increasing markedly during the following year. Present production figures are not known.

IRBIT (57°45'N, 63°0'E)

9. Motorcycle Factory

Situated about three kilometers west of the Irbit railroad station, the factory was removed from Moscow in 1941. Monthly production is 500 two-cylinder 6 HP gasoline engines, each 90 kg in weight and 50 four-cylinder 12 HP gasoline engines, each 140 kg in weight. One Subsource alleged that motors were used in AA searchlights and in police and radio stations. The factory employs approximately 2000 workers. Director is ALEKSEYEV, and Chief Engineer is TARARI. In February 1946 the government allocated 15 million rubles to the factory for expansion. By the end of April 1946, dismantled German machinery had arrived from Leipzig.

KAMENSK URALSK (56°25'N 61°54'E)

10. Factory Nr. 515

Produces electric wire and cable. Has its own power plant and employs 500 workers. Director is ZUBOV.

11. Order of Lenin Ural Aluminum Factory

In July 1946, the factory produced a daily average of four carloads of aluminum in "O", "OO", and "OOO" qualities (relative proportions not known). From 10,000 to 12,000 workers are employed.

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KUNGUR (57°25'N, 56°50'E)12. Factory Nr. 426

Also called "Neftomash", the factory produces machinery for oil refineries and employs 2000 workers.

KUSHVA (58°0'N, 59°30'E)

13. a. Situated 50 kilometers north of Nizhni-Tagil, it is the site of a pig-iron and steel plant. Until 1945, hand-grenades and shell casings were produced here with machinery evacuated from Pervo'uralsk in 1941. Since that time the munitions machinery has remained idle.
- b. An open-hearth Dome furnace produces from 400 to 500 tons of iron in three 8-hour shifts, while the Martin ovens yield from 100 to 120 tons of steel every 24 hours.
- c. Director of the plant is a Ukrainian named OVCHARENKO. The chief engineer is AUDOCHIN. The approximate number of workers employed is 3000.
- d. The factory has its own power-plant. One large and five small locomotives with several hundred freight cars transport iron and steel ingots directly from the factory to Sverdlovsk and Nizhni-Tagil.

NIZHNI-TAGIL (57°50'N, 59°55'E)14. Factory Nr. 183 im. Internationala

- a. Also known as the Kharkov Tractor Factory (Kh.T.Z.) and the Ural Railroad Car Factory (U.V.Z.), it is located 9 kilometers distant from the city in the community of Vagonka. Until 1941 this plant manufactured only railroad cars. During the war the factory underwent considerable expansion, absorbing machinery evacuated from Kharkov and Leningrad and producing T-34 tanks. Peak tank production in 1944 was 35 assembled and 35 unassembled T-34's every 24 hours. The unfinished tanks were shipped to an unreported site for assembly.
- b. Following the cessation of hostilities, partial reconversion to railroad car production began. Tanks produced after March 1946 were equipped with 86 and 105 mm guns instead of the previous 76 mm.
- c. The factory has its own power plant and employs approximately 12,000 workers in three 8-hour shifts.

15. Factory Nr. 63

Formerly situated in Kuibyshev, it was transferred to Nizhni-Tagil during the war. Nature of production is not known. Factory is equipped with two Martin ovens and two open-hearth furnaces.

16. Factory Nr. 121

Located on the premises of Factory Nr. 183, this plant produces from 15 to 20 single-engine fighter aircraft (type unreported) every 24 hours. As of May 1946, 12,000 workers were employed in three 8-hour shifts.

17. Metallurgical Factory

Situated midway between Factory Nr. 183 and Nizhni-Tagil, this factory is equipped with 3 open-hearth furnaces, each with a capacity of 1050 cubic meters; one Bessemer converter; 8 Martin ovens, each with a capacity of from 40 to 50 tons. Production is not known.

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18. Electric Transformer Stations

Close to the Nizhni-Tagil rail yards are six stations which transform current from a tension of 6,600 volts to 380 for the railway line. The source of power is unknown. 65 men service all stations.

19. Foundry

An old foundry situated in the town is equipped with three furnaces, each with a capacity of 400 cubic meters.

REYDA (56°30'N, 60°0'E)

20. Copper-Wire Factory

Factory employs 2000 workers. Production figures unavailable.

SEROV (Nadezhdinsk, 59°40'N 60°40'E)

21. Factory Nr. 75

Produces railroad cars and tracks, and employs between 5000 and 6000 workers.

SINARSKAYA (approximately 56°30'N 60°0'E)

Situated 12 kilometers east of Kamensk Uralsk.

22. Factory Nr. 252

Manufactures three-engine aircraft and K.V. tanks. Planes are moved by rail to Chelyabinsk.

23. Factories Nrs. 255 and 282

Nature of production unknown.

24. Factory Nr. 268

Produces aircraft parts.

25. Labor

Unskilled labor is furnished to all factories in the town from an adjacent PW camp and penal colony which has 9,000 inmates.

SUKHOY-LOG (56°54'N 62°0'E)

## 26. Situated approximately 110 kilometers east of Sverdlovsk, it is the site of an aircraft factory and a factory producing heat-resistant pipes.

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